British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1028. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 2nd, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

## BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts from Montevideo to the 23rd ult., represent things there to be in a rather awkward state. Rivera, as may be readily supposed, immediately after his triumph applied for money, but the coffers being empty, the British and French Ministers were solicited to guaranty a loan, which, it is affirmed, they peremptorily refused to do. Lafone, too, is said to have expressed his determination to withhold further supplies for the provisioning of the garrison, unless he obtained good security for reimbursement, with the customary usury, of course. Meanwhile, the journalists were at loggerheads, but their bickerings were of a purely personal nature. A new batch of *Notables* had been made, comprising Rivera and those of his partisans who had been slighted by Vasquez, and the motley assembly was to meet yesterday. It was not decided, we believe, whether its deliberations should take place in French, Italian, Portuguese, or Spanish. Henrique Martinez had been called again to figure upon the scene, but in a character that rather derogates from the dignity of a Brigadier, namely, that of Captain of the Port. Vasquez, through the intercession of the British and French Ministers, had received his passports for abroad.

H. B. M's. brig Philomel, Capt. Sullivan, sailed from Montevideo on the 20th ult. for England, taking passengers the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Turner, and lady, and M. Chevalier, Attaché of the French legation. The reason assigned for Mr. Turner's return home is ill health. His office is provisionally filled by Mr. Hamilton, nephew to the British Minister at Rio Janeiro.

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*Misfortunes of the Intervention.*

In a late rencounter between a boat's crew of H. B. M. brig *Racer* and the people on the shore near the Atalaya, Mr. William Wardlaw, mate of said vessel, is said to have been killed.

The Captain of the French brig of war *Tactique* and several seamen were lately killed, up the Uruguay, in an attempt, it is reported, to carry off some cattle from the shore.

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It is understood that, in all the present month, the merchantmen engaged in the Paraná Bubble, will return, and it is even said that the British and French ships of war will evacuate that river, the expenses of pilotage being a very considerable item in the disbursements of the intervention. Many of the vessels which went on the wild-goose chase will have been 8 months on the round voyage, and the losses accruing to the parties concerned are known to be so heavy as completely to discourage further speculations of this description, even were the British and French squadrons, with a grest waste of blood and treasure, disposed to protect them with convoys. The lesson, it must be confessed, has been very severe, but it is to be hoped that it will not prove eventually unproductive of advantageous results. The golden visions which urged on to the commission of a great act of international injustice having vanished, calm reflection will confirm the truth of the maxim, that. "honesty is the best policy," as well in theory as in practice.

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The French brig of war Adonis was dressed out with colours, and fired three salutes yesterday, at sunrise, noon, and sunset, it being Louis Philippe's birth day. H. B. M's. brig Racer was also dressed out with flags during the day and fired a salute at noon, the other foreign vessels of war in port doing the same.

We insert elsewhere an article from the *Times* of the 2nd February, in reference to the affairs of these countries. Our object in giving a place to this malignant production, is to enable our readers more fully to appreciate the brilliant reply of the *Morning Chronicle* of the 4th February, which we also publish.

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In the night of the 23rd ult., several thunderbolts fell in different parts of the city, but without causing any serious injury. One struck the house of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and fell within a few feet of the sofa where he was sitting in his office. Fortunately, the Minister escaped unhurt, and the damage sustained in the apartment is but trifling.

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The Acting Commander-in-chief }
of the Northern Department. }

Head Quarters, Division at San Lorenzo,
April 19, 1846, 37, 31, 17.

To General D. Manuel Corvalan, Chief Aid-de-camp to His Excellency.

On the 19th, at break of day, the schooner *Federal*, which was in the possession of our barbarous and perfidious enemies the Anglo-French, allies of the ruthless Unitarians, was discovered aground opposite to the position occupied by the first field piece on our left: she had been coming down with despatches, and, in the attempt to evade our troops, took the ground in the night on the opposite coast. I caused several shot to be fired at her by my Adjutant Don Alvaro Alzogaray, who, as good a marksman as he is a soldier, sent the second ball through the cabin, which so frightened the whole crew that, recalling the launch which was at the time employed in carrying out an anchor up the stream, they abandoned everything, embarked to the last man, and fled up the river, while I hurried them in their flight by sending a few shots after them.

I instantly sent four flat bottom boats which soon floated off the vessel, which was conveyed by the brave Federals into the port of San Lorenzo amid the shouts of the most fervent Federal patriotism.

The vessel had been styled as appears from her papers which are herein enclosed, "Vuelta de Obligado," and her Commander has been such a poltroon (allow me to use the term) that he has not even had courage to save or throw into the water the official correspondence, which I send herewith for the information of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, in three sealed packages, addressed as follows, to wit: No. 1.—On Her Majesty's service; to Commander Inglefield, H. M. sloop *Comus*; senior officer: No. 2, H. M. ship *Firebrand*, mail for England: No. 3, H. M. ship *Gorgon*, mail for England: and No. 4, is a package which I have made up of all the private letters which were contained in a box, and I also transmit a letter which was subsequently found open in the cabin addressed to D. José Maria Giadaz, and the book of signals, both which are not enclosed in the packages.

As soon as I take an inventory of the vessel and of the armament, I will forward it to His Excellency.

I also send the British flag appertaining to said vessel, and I wait for a fitting opportunity, which will soon offer, to send to H. E. the clothing and chattels belonging to Commander Charles Fegen, which are all in my possession, including his sword, epaulletes, and cocked hat.

In the person of your Honour I congratulate H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Provisce, Brigadier D. Juan Manual de Rosas, in my own name and in that of the brave fellows who accompany me for so glorious an achievement, and particularly so because the vessel recaptured is the "*Federal*," which has excited the most grateful feeling amongst all the faithful Federals who have been witnesses of an event which has so visibly taken place by the high decrees of Divine Providence.

God preserve your Honour many years.

*Lucio Mancilla.*

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Off Bajada de Santa Fé,
12th April, 1846.

My dear Beatson,

You have never answered any letter of mine, and if I considered that the loss of my correspondence would be any punishment you may be sure I would not write; however, since I do not think so, I write you this once You forwarded me some time ago letters in a *blank* envelope, for which I am obliged; perhaps you are busy with navigation; I will take no such excuse, so you must find a better.

The report is that at Corrientes every thing is going to the devil; the Government and General Paz have had some disagreement; and, instead of pursuing the retreating enemy he has sent to Corrientes 600 of his troops to overawe internal enemies; a large body of the Correntino troops have also left his camp without orders to support the Government, so that he is left to oppose Urquiza (should he choose to show fight) at the head of the Paraguayans alone. Despatches have been received by Captain Hotham detailing the state of affairs, and to-morrow he leaves for Corrientes to mediate between the high (or low) contending parties. It is supposed that he inclines to favour Paz.

He goes to Esquina in the Firebrand, which takes the Fanny in tow, in which he is to go on to Goya, where the Alecto is stationed, and I suppose she will proceed on to Corrientes with him; I believe the Fanny has some chance of going the whole way to Corrientes, which I wish very much; for I was delighted with it when there formerly. Ah! You must be tired of laying at Obligado. I hear that you have had the misfortune to lose Captain Inglefield—I am very sorry. Captain Thompson must be annoyed at having lost the brush at Obligado by going to the Curaçoa; it was a great sell.

The Alecto had an hour and a half of fighting with the batteries of San Lorenzo. She has had 6 or 8 round shot into her, and some grape; Captain Austen was struck by a spent grape shot in the thigh, but is none the worse. They fired 80 rounds of shot and shell at the enemy, but do not think with much effect. The batteries are said to be by no means despicable, and they are getting furnaces in order that they may give us a salute of red hot shot. It is expected that these hot shots will raise a very strong smell among the hides of the merchantmen. The largest shot yet fired are 18 pounds; the guns in position are, I believe, seven, but they are mounting more.

I hope you are all well, and trust you will not fail to write

I am, dear Beatson, sincerely yours,
*J. Forbes.*

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By Charles Hotham, Esq., Captain of H. M. ship Gorgon, and senior officer of H. M. ships and vessels in the River Paraná, &c., &c.

You are hereby required to proceed in the Obligado (tender) under your command to Montevideo, taking due care to remain at anchor and conceal the Obligado during the day, and navigate only at night until you consider yourself past all danger. You will leave 2 marines lent from Gorgon and 2 from Firebrand on board the Comus, to be there kept until further orders.

Given under my hand on board the "Gorgon," off the Bajada, 12th April, 1846.

*Charles Hotham.*

To Lieut. Charles G. Fegen,
Commanding H. M. tender Obligado.

A portion of the intercepted correspondence has been published, including the letter to Giadas, above alluded to, from a French officer named David, one from Mariano Billinghurst to his brother Robert, and another from the notorious forger Frederic Hornung to Francisco A. Wright. The Frenchman candidly confesses, that, although war is his profession he would rather be dancing every night in tertulias than consumed by *ennui* in the Paraná. Billinghurst and Hornung give a particular account of the late occurrences in Corrientes, which does not differ in any essential point from the statement we published last week. Billinghurst speaks despondingly of the state of affairs, and says that Paz had decamped, carrying with him the commisariat, &c. He also mentions a piece of lace that Captain Sullivan is to take home as a present to Queen Victoria, but leaves us in the dark as to where it was manufactured, or by whom it is sent. Hornung is as dejected as Billinghurst, and blames the rashness of Paz, who, he says, was disliked by every body but a coterie of his own. "See, my friend," he adds, "what has become of the grand army Paz had under his command. I am apprehensive of another invasion of Urquiza, and he will hardly meet with any resistance, for the Correntinos are tired of so many years of war. There are, of course, other opinions, and some people think there will be a re-action, the more so as the Deputies have escaped, but I do not believe it. From some previous circumstances, and a conversation I have had with the Paraguayan Commissioner near this Government, who has become a great friend of mine, I conclude that the Government of Paraguay will immediately recall its army."

## ENGLAND.

[From the "Times" of 2nd February, 1846.]

It has been a common stratagem of Rosas and the Argentine Government, ever since the commencement of European interference in the affairs of the River Plate, to affect to disbelieve and deny the authority under which the Agents of England or France have been acting. Commodore Purvis, at an earlier period, and more recently Mr. Ouseley, have been vehemently accused by the Government press of Buenos Ayres of acting in positive defiance of their instructions, and of totally misrepresenting the benevolent intentions of the English Cabinet towards Rosas and his partisans. In spite of the positive evidence afforded by the recent operations in the river, Rosas has treated the remonstrances and the intimations of the English and French Ministers as if they were not in earnest. At the very time when Mr. Ouseley and Baron Deffaudis arrived in the River Plate for the express purpose of requiring Rosas to withdraw his forces from the left bank of the river, and of adopting the most active measures in case of his continued refusal, the Argentine Government pretended to doubt the sincerity of the co-operation of the two great Powers; it had the folly and insolence to require the recall of Mr. Ouseley for having done precisely what he was sent out to do; and it endeavoured to shift the settlement of the question from Buenos Ayres to Europe by the proposal of the most arrogant and absurd conditions of peace.

It is, therefore, extremely desirable and necessary that the views of the British Government upon this question should be made known in an authentic form and in an unequivocal language; and for this purpose the instructions given by Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Ouseley, bearing date the 20th of February, 1845, will shortly be laid before Parliament. We fortunately have it in our power to anticipate in some measure the appearance of this important document; and we shall therefore proceed to pass rapidly in review the whole line of conduct marked out for Mr. Ouseley before he left this country, and to which he has, as nearly as circumstances would allow, adhered. It was foreseen that the English Minister would probably reach Buenos Ayres some little time before his French colleague, and that this interval might afford a valuable opportunity for him to act singly in proffering the mediation of the Powers under the most amicable form of counsel and advice to the Argentine Government. He was to state that England has not any hostile intentions towards that Republic, or towards the powerful individual who is now at its head; but that, whatever may be the independent belligerent rights of Buenos Ayres, they are now exercised against a state whose independence Great Britain is virtually bound to uphold, and for the purpose of placing the domestic Government of Montevideo in hands other than those to which the consent of the State has intrusted it. The position assumed by Rosas in this war is not that of a principal, but an auxiliary. His troops are making war in the Banda Oriental professedly for the purpose, not of conquering that province, but of restoring General Oribe and his party to power; if therefore, the part taken by Rosas be as indirect as he alleges it to be, he may retire from the contest without any loss of interest or honour. With these views and for these reasons, Mr. Ouseley was directed to proffer the mediation of the two Powers; if the offer was rejected, he was to intimate that the continuance of the war, the losses to Europeans, and the barbarities of the conflict had determined the Powers to unite in putting an end to it.

Upon the arrival of the French Minister, Mr. Ouseley would find himself in a position either to pursue this joint mediation for the purpose of establishing a just and lasting peace between the provinces of the River Plate; or if these peaceable overtures failed, the two Ministers were empowered and instructed immediately to resort to more cogent measures. If the negotiation for the peace had proceeded, upon the representations which the French and English envoys had addressed to Rosas, they were particularly directed to observe a strict impartiality between the contending parties and candidates for power in the Banda Oriental and the other provinces. The complete independence of Montevideo was to be the first object of the treaty; and to insure this essential condition it was thought that it would be desirable to stipulate for the removal of General Oribe from the territory on the one hand, whilst, on the other, precautions would have been taken to prevent Montevideo from becoming the resort of the political refugees hostile to Rosas, and amongst them General Rivera would of course have been exclnded. We have often had occasion to remark, and the truth of the observation is entirely confirmed by these instructions, that the object of the intervention of England and France in the River Plate was not the triumph of one faction or the defeat of another, but the real independence and freedom of the country. It is needless to add that both Powers expressly disclaimed any territorial advantages for themselves, and even the opening of the tributaries of the River Plate, though it would be a vast benefit to the trade of Europe, and perhaps the best security for the preservation of peace in America itself, was to be regarded as an object of secondary importance, as long as there was a hope of establishing the independence of the Banda Oriental by pacific means.

The attitude assumed by Rosas, and his peremptory rejection of the terms offered to him in the most friendly spirit by the English and French Ministers, left them no means of continuing the negotiation, and no alternative but the use of force. They were then to make a declaration that if the support of the Argentine troops was not withdrawn from the besieging army by a certain day, and the blockade of the city of Montevideo raised. the commanders of the British and French squadrons would be directed to effect those objects by force. The operations contemplated were, as nearly as possible, those which have taken place, but the determination as to the mode of conducting them devolved on the naval officers in command. The principal restriction imposed on them was that no operations should be undertaken by land, and that no troops or seamen were to be disembarked except for the occupation of the island of Martin Garcia, or to obtain temporary possession of any point on the banks of the river which might interfere with the squadron. In these cases the English and French parties landed were to be as nearly as possible of equal strength. In the event of further resistance on the part of the Argentine Government the combined squadrons were to blockade Buenos Ayres, or any other point on the river; whilst every encouragement consistent with the maintenance of that blockade was to be given to the trade of neutral vessels with ports not within the limits of the blockaded district.

Such is the general outline of the instructions upon which Mr. Ouseley proceeded. They evince a firm resolution on the part of the British Government to carry through the arduous task of pacifying these distracted provinces and establishing in the River Plate that political independence and freedom of navigation which have been acknowledged by former treaties, and which it is our right and our interest to maintain. The co-operation of the French has been, from first to last, in the Cabinet of the Tuileries and under the batteries of Point Obligado, most active and sincere. No doubt, the factious language of a party in this country has contributed to encourage Rosas in the delusion that the storm would blow over, and that he might brave it with impunity. He will find out his mistake. The question will be settled on the spot, under the mediation of England and France; and the success of the operations which have already been undertaken has opened to foreign trade those internal provinces of South America which have hitherto been only accessible to our merchants through the port of Buenos Ayres. Reinforcements of small vessels adapted to the service in the river will shortly arrive from England and from France; and Rosas will find his own power circumsribed within the shores of the State of Buenos Ayres, and eventually shaken by the continuance of a war which is protracted by nothing but his own wilfulness and his excesses.

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[From the "Morning Chronicle" of 4th February.]

If we thought that the peevish article in the *Times* of Monday, on the affairs of the River Plate expressed the sentiments of Government, we should despair of any settlement of that question. It is a poor prospect for the arrangement of a dispute when precisely the party from whom, on account of his superior rank and education, we expected the greater display of coolness and moderation, abandons himself to passion and prejudice. We cannot, however, abandon the hope that the violence of our contemporary is his own, and is not shared in more responsible quarters.

The charge of using "factious language" with reference to this question, which we presume is meant in some measure to apply to ourselves, we can afford to disregard. As heterodoxy has been described as another man's doxy, so some politicians accustom themselves to consider as factious whatever opposes their own line of policy. If we have felt it our duty to expose some of the many errors which we conceive to have been committed in the course of this matter, we have done so because we knew we had better opportunities than many, both of appreciating their fatal tendency and pointing out their remedy. It will be the same spirit that will dictate such future remarks as we may feel called upon to make on the subject.

We believe that Government have been under a great misconception as to the character of the principal party they had to deal with in this matter, and that their error in this respect is a serious misfortune. So far from being, as he has been represented, a "mere untutored gaucho, with few accomplishments save those of throwing the lasso or breaking in wild colts, General Rosas is a man of extensive acquirements and information, and peculiarly versed in all matters of international law. His natural sagacity, untiring industry, and indomitable perseverance are beyond exaggeration. He knows well that though the country he governs is a small one, it possesses all the rights of the largest—that though from its poverty weak for aggression against maritime powers, that same poverty makes it strong for defence. To address such a man therefore, as the *Times* informs us the Ministers were instructed to do, with courtly assurances that they had no "hostile intentions" towards him, and intended to preserve "the strictest impartiality," but that they must insist upon his submitting to the party which had first attacked and afterwards been beaten by him, was not a plan calculated to gain the object they proposed; and, we think, would never have been adopted if Government had availed themselves beforehand of the means they had at command for acquiring a knowledge of General Rosas's character.

Another unfortunate error is the notion of Government, that they can gain their point by blockade. Buenos Ayres is not a maritime or commercial power: of sea-going vessels she perhaps has barely half a dozen, and the tonnage of her river craft is insignificant; she carries on no foreign trade—has no capital or merchandise of her own afloat. All is done there with foreign, and principally British, capital. Our merchants take their wares to their customer's door, pay the carriage of them, and give her one to two year's credit for tallow, aud wool. So, not only the capital on the water is ours, but it may also be said the whole stocks of British goods throughout the country also are, because, although sold, they are not paid for. When people therefore say, "we are blockading Buenos Ayres," the expression used does not convey all that it should do. It ought to run, "we are refusing to deal any longer with our old customer—and not only so, but even to take payment of her for what she already owes us."

The debts due to the merchants at the time when the hostile measures commenced amounted to nearly a million of pounds sterling, payable in a paper currency which fluctuates in value as our Bank paper did during the Restriction Act, only to a much greater extent. The natural operation of these measures has already reduced its exchangeable value to the extent of 33 per cent., which diminishes by just *one-third* the amount of every merchant's property, so far as it consists in debts. Nor even with this sacrifice could they procure the residue and wind up their affairs, because, either from real or affected inability, attributed to the stoppage of trade, their debtors will not pay up their accounts, and their only prospect is—if the blockade be persevered in—to see all that is owing to them ultimately wiped off by the continued depreciation of the paper down to the level of the French assignats.

The loss to the foreign merchant is of course so much in the pockets of the people we wish to *injure*. Suppose the blockade should last five years, the paper will probably by that time be so much depreciated that the amount of their debts, for which they received one million pounds' worth of our manufactures, will not suffice to buy more than one hundred thousand pounds' worth of their hides and tallow. The people in their collective capacity will save the remaining nine hundred thousand, and this gain being distributed pretty generally throughout the mass (most of them being debtors) will compensate for whatever inconvenience the blockade may cause them. This is much less than at first sight might be imagined. Of food the country produces in itself a sufficiency. If the ladies cannot get this year's patterns from Manchester and Glasgow, they must wear last year's; and as all will be in the same predicament, it will not be felt as a great hardship. The men in like manner must use up their old things, and if they do get rather thin, the mildness of the climate makes it of small consequence. The scarcity of sugar, yerba, tobacco, wine, and such luxuries, will be the greatest hardship; but people can manage to pinch a little when needs be, and there is no fear of their ever being absolutely without them, because high prices will break through more strictly guarded coasts than theirs possibly can be. There is no manufacturing system to derange, or operatives

to throw out of employment. Even the artisans and those who carry on any kind of handicraft are almost all foreigners. The city is full of English, French, and German smiths, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, tailors, shoemakers, hatters, jewellers, milliners, hairdressers, confectioners; and even throughout the country foreigners abound in all the higher sort of industrious occupations. It is these persons perhaps, of all the inhabitants, who will feel the blockade most severely. The natives are for the most part shopkeepers, who, in default of profits, will live on their English creditors' money, or gauchos, who, with beef and water to be had for the asking, may live and die without scarcely hearing of the blockade. A few females and old people, subsisting on their property, whether in funds or houses, will be distressed; but the sufferings of such people are not likely to produce much more effect upon the Buenos Ayres Government than upon our own.

Meanwhile the material riches of the country—the cattle and the sheep—not only will be suffering no diminution, but will be increasing. The export of salted beef to the Havannah and the Brazils being stopped, only sufficient cattle will be killed for the consumption of the people. The rest will accumulate. The effect of the blockade upon the natives will thus be a forced economy whilst it lasts, leaving them at the end the richer, not only by the amount of their savings, but also of their creditors' property, and with some improvement probably in their habits, from seeing how little they had suffered from the curtailment of their former extravagance.

We believe this to be a true picture of the probable effects of a measure upon which Government places so much reliance, both as regards the British merchants and the natives; and to use as it as a means of coercion against General Rosas we deem to be as absurd as the old plan of trying to coerce royalty into learning its lesson by whipping the boy who is said to have been kept for that particular service.

Our contemporary makes it a heavy charge against the Buenos Ayres Government, that it has ventured to doubt whether all the acts of the English and and French agents were borne out by their instructions. Now we must, for our own parts, confess that we feel ourselves in exactly the same difficulty. We are unable to reconcile with Ministers' declarations here—that the blockade of Montevideo would be acknowledged, and that Buenos Ayres was the lawful authority for closing the Paraná—the facts of Mr. Ouseley distinctly refusing to acknowledge the blockade, and ordering the Paraná to be forced at the cost of 500 human lives.

In the true "we wun't be beat" spirit, the *Times* continnes the braggadocio it has indulged in for the last twelve months. "Rosas will find out his mistake." Yes, and shall not we too? Indeed, have we not already? So long back as the 2nd of October we were told, "the supplies of Oribe's army would be intercepted, its retreat cut off, *and Montevideo at once relieved from the pressure of the war*;" and yet, four months later, Oribe is comfortably sitting in his old quarters, with his Legislative Chambers around him, and Montevideo so hard pressed that some emigrants who had just arrived there, decoyed from Europe, were about to be removed, it is said at the expense of the British Government, to the Cape of Good Hope.

But our eyes will soon be opened on some other points also. We shall find that taking a town here and there on the seaboard is not putting an end to the war; that knocking down a battery or two is not pacifying the country; that rekindling a ferocious war is not promoting the cause of humanity; that sacking towns and destroying property is not protecting the merchant; that cruising up and down rivers with ships of war is not opening them in a commercial sense; and, lastly, that shutting up our enemy in a well-stocked larder is not the way to starve him out. When we have learned all this, we may perhaps call to mind the fable of the sun, wind, and traveller, and have leisure to reflect how much farther mildness and moderation go in gaining an end than bluster and violence.

We are far from wishing in any way to embarrass the action of Government in this matter; but having opportunities of knowing more about it perhaps than some, we think it our duty to warn them that if they go on with it in the spirit of the writer we have alluded to, they are in a wrong course, and will sooner or later find it out to their regret. For our own parts, whether Don Oribe or Don anybody else be President of Montevideo appears to us, apart from all other considerations, a matter of such perfect insignificance, that we only wonder any British statesman can trouble himself about it.

## CONFERENCE EXTRAORDINARY
BETWEEN
## ENGLAND AND BUENOS AYRES.

England—What are you doing here in the neighbourhood of Montevideo?

Buenos Ayres—I am helping my friend Oribe to get back into his government, which Rivera turned him out of. Rivera and his party have always behaved badly to me. In 1838-40, when the French were trying to trample me down, he gave them all the assistance he could. In 1842 he declared war against me, and again invaded my territory. Oribe, on the contrary, has always been friendly with me; and as I want to have neighbours I can be at peace with, I have promised to help him to regain his rights.

England—But you injure my people by it. For three years they have had no trade at Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres—It is your own fault. Had you left us to ourselves, the matter would have been settled long ago. Every measure calculated to finish it, which Oribe and I wished to take, has been thwarted by you. I thought you were desirous this state of things should last, for you have gone just the right way to make it.

England—Oh, dear no! I am very anxious it should be settled.

Buenos Ayres—Indeed! Then you go a strange way about it. For three years your agents and officers here have been encouraging Rivera and his party to hold out, and intimating that yon would help them. We thought that to deprive the town of necessaries would be a sure means of reducing it, and so (not wishing to interrupt your trade more than was absolutely needful) we established a blockade, limited to provisions only. But it was so long before your officers would acknowledge it, and when they did, its evasion was so connived at, that we were compelled to turn it into a total and general blockade. But this measure, which would end the business in three months, or less even, you will not recognise.

England—Oh! don't say so. "We have never denied the incontestable right possessed by the Argentine Government, as by all independent States, to establish a blockade in time of war. If any difficulties have arisen on the part of the naval Commanders they are attributable only to disputed points of form and details of execution, which admit of rectification." (*Mr. Gore Ouseley's note to Señor Arana, dated 24th June*, 1845.)

Buenos Ayres—Well, then, rectify them now, and acknowledge the blockade.

England—Oh, no, no! I did not come to talk about that now. We must have you to go away from here.

Buenos Ayres—Out upon your hypocrisy, which is worse than even your arrogrance! Always vaunting yourself upon your good faith, you behave like the veriest quibblers. Your Prime Minister, too, acknowledged in Parliament the lawfulness of our blockade, and yet by one paltry shuffle or another you have continued to drive it off, and even now, whilst you are saying you acknowledge our right, you will not admit it.

England—I can't stand talking here for ever. "We are bound by treaty to uphold the independence of the State of Uruguay." (*Mr. G. Ouseley's note of May* 12, 1845.)

Buenos Ayres—By what treaty? Show it. No! you cannot, for there is none such in existence. I made a treaty in 1828, with Brazil, by which we both bound ourselves to maintain the independence of the Montevideo State, and we both mean to abide by it. *You*, too, were asked to become a party to that treaty, but *then* it did not suit your purpose, and you refused. Besides, the independence of Montevideo is in no danger. All I want is to see Oribe in its proper place again. Did not you do exactly a parallel thing with France in 1814-15? You had a troublesome neighbour in Napoleon, and restored the Bourbons at the point of your bayonets. But did the independence of France in any way suffer it? and your interference in that case was open to much more suspicion than mine on behalf of Oribe, for you had not a single Frenchman fighting with you. They were all against you. Whereas Oribe has now more of his countrymen fighting with him than against him. Indeed almost the only troops in arms against him now are the French, Italians, and blacks.

England—Hem! But you won't let our people go up your rivers. They are accustomed to have their own way, and to go where they like. Besides, there is Paraguay, a second China up there, and they want to get at it. We can't, and what is more, we won't stand it.

Buenos Ayres—I certainly consider myself master of my own rivers, but I have never exercised my authory vexatiously, or to prevent trade. I have occasionally been compelled to stop the river trade for a short time, as, for instance, last year, when the Correntinos robbed my people, who were going up to Paraguay, of their goods, I said no more should go up till I had cleared the road of the robbers. But I did not prevent goods to *other* places where the Correntinos could not get hold of them. No reasonable man I should think could say I did wrong in this. As to Paraguay, you must know that the road to it was open until the act of the Correntinos just mentioned, and it will be open again if you will only have a little patience. But you have been sadly imposed upon with respect to its importance.

England—Well, well! But if Oribe gets back into Montevideo he will kill all the English and seize all their property.

Buenos Ayres—How many did he kill whilst he was in before, and whose property did he seize?

England—He was not so intimate with you then.

Buenos Ayres—Do I kill the English then? Look at the thousands of them in this city, and scattered all through my territory. Sir Woodbine Parish said there were upwards of 4,000 registered in the Consulate in *his* time, and he imagined about 1,000 unregistered, and they have kept coming ever since. One ship from Liverpool has brought upwards of 200 of them in the last three years. This does not look as if they were very badly treated. Besides, your ships and marines could much more easily protect your people at Montevideo than they could here, if they were likely to be at all in danger. But you know this is all a pretence.

England—Well! I can't talk for ever.

(The conference was broken off by England blockading Buenos Ayres.)—From the *Morning Chronicle*.


## *Advertisements.*

## To Let,

TO single gentlemen, two beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at No. 120 Calle Perú.

## Henry Godfrey,

*DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST,*

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has re-opened the above Establishment with a complete assortment of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, and articles of domestic use.

At the same time takes this opportunity of stating that all Prescriptions entrusted to him will be dispensed under his immediate inspection, and trusts by a strict regard to the purity of every article, combined with an unremitting personal attention to all orders, to insure a continuance of that confidence which it has ever been his anxious wish to merit

THE following select and useful articles having already met with extensive patronage, are respectfully offered to the public:--

| | |
|---|---|
| Almond flavour | Magnesia, Henry's |
| Do. paste | Do. Murray's |
| Arrow root | Rowland's perfumery |
| Camphor dentifrice | Alsana extract |
| Cold cream | Kalydor |
| Corn plaister | Lavender water |
| Eau de Berlin | Macassar oil |
| Do Cologne | Odonto |
| Essences for the handkerchief | Tooth, hair, and nail brushes |
| Ginger beer and lemonade powders | Tooth paste and powders |
| Lemonade and orchata | Syrian dye |
| Lavender water | Rose and violet powder, with puff boxes |
| Lozenges, various | Windsor and fancy soaps |
| Marking ink | Vinegar, aromatic, and smelling salts |
| Mustard, pickles | Seidlitz and soda |
| Spices, essence of anchovies | Powders in boxes and cases. |
| Raspberry vinegar | |

## Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

HUGH WHITE.

## Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

# MARINE LIST.

## *PORT of BUENOS AYRES.*

*April 25.—Wind S.*

***Arrived***, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, from Montevideo 24th inst.

*April 26.—Wind E.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

***April 27.—Wind N.N.W.***, *opposite coast visible.*

No arrivals or sailings.

***April 28.—Wind S.***, *heavy rain during the day.*

H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria was in sight since noon, but had not entered the port at sunset.

***April 29.—Wind S.***, *fresh, in the afternaon changed to S.E.*

***Arrived***, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, from the Island del Bizcaino 25th ult.

*April 30.—Wind S.*

***Sailed***, Sardinian schoouer of war Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Ribot, for Montevideo.

Passengers 47.

***May 1.—Wind E.***, *very freeh, rain during the day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

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### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

*Aprtl 14.*

Sardinian brig San Antonio, Costa, from Rio Grande 7th ult.

Austrian brig Italiano, Amadeo, from London 1st December, last from Deal 9th February.

*April 15.*

Sardinian polacre Industria, Ferró, from Bahia 18th March.

Spanish barque Angelita, Gorordo, from Barcelona 10th January, Malaga 8th February, Rio Janeiro 4th ult.

Sardinian polacre Trinidad, Sotero, from Rio Grande 11th ult.

French barque La Normandie, Duranteau, from Havre 9th January.

Brazilian polacre Virginia, Nieves, from Rio Grande 11th ult.

Prussian brig Grafin Von Bismark, F. Hell, from Stettin 18th December.

British brig John Perry, Gattison, from Table Bay (Cape of Good Hope) 23rd February.

*April 16.*

Sardinian brig Triunfo del Brazil, Monara, from Rio Janeiro 3rd ult.

*April 17.*

Hamburg barque Siren, Goodrich, from Hamburg (hence 15th ult.)

*April 18.*

Prussian brig Memphis, Hernand, from Parnaguá 29th March.

Brazilian brig Constante Carrijo, Arraujo, from Parnaguá 29th March.

Sardinian polacre San Gallo, Sotari, from Marseilles 6th January and Carthagena 22nd do.

Sardinian schooner brig Alais, Sitto, from St. Catherine's 7th ult.

French gun boat L'Alsacienne, from Senegal (Africa) and Rio Janeiro 15th ult.

Do. do. Malouine, do.

*April 20.*

British brig Lemnos, Rowell, from Newcastle 21st January.

Do. barque Sultana, from the coast of Patagonia with guano.

*April 21.*

Danish brig Margarita, Jorjan, from Rio Grande.

Spanish barque Dolores, Guardeo, from Barcelona 4th January, Malaga 13th February.

Brazilian schooner brig Enrique, Calvete, from St. Catherine's 10th ult.

Spanish brig Merced, Cabruja, from Barcelona 18th January, Malaga 14th February, Rio Janeiro 5th ult.

*April 23.*

British barque Mary and Ann, Presly, from Liverpool 10th February.

American brig Saldana, Stubbs, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult.

Sardinian schooner brig Rosa, Crossey, from Rio Grande 20th ult.

Spanish brig San José, Gali y Luis, from Barcelona 2nd February.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult.

The Hope, Capt. Althoun, of Liverpool, was wrecked on the 22nd of March last on a ridge of rocks off Seal Island, on the coast of Patagonia; the captain and one seaman drowned.

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The Sardinian brig Giobe, Chiozza, sailed from Marseilles for the River Plate on the 5th of February.

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*Erratum in our last:*—Under the head Vessels on the berth at Havre on 24th January, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, where it says French barque Lecomte, read French barque Paraná, Capt. Lecomte.

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## MERCHANT VESSELS

### IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

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*Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.*

April 30.—A launch from the direction of Colonia went this morning alongside the Racer, thence to the Victoria, returned to the Racer, and again sailed in the direction for Colonia.

This day (2nd inst.) completes the 217th day of the blockade.

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THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | 65 |
| Sunday | 66 |
| Monday | 73 |
| Tuesday | 74 |
| Wednesday | 61 |
| Thursday | 57 |
| Friday | 59 |

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## *Advertisements.*

## DENTISTRY.

*Cathedral Street, No. 55.*

***Mr. Tenker,***

Doctor in Surgeon Dentistry,

CONTINUES as usual the practice of his profession in all its branches: fills teeth with gold, silver, tin, lead, or mineral cement. He has discovered a preparation to destroy the nerves of diseased teeth, so that they can be filled without pain and rendered useful; inserts the latest improved mineral teeth so exactly to suit the form of the mouth and expression of the countenance as to deceive the eye of the most critical observer. A residence of six years in South America has giving him many advantages to study the diseases of the teeth and gums peculiar to the climate. His preparations are now extensively used, and can *only* be had at his office.

Pampa Water, to cleanse and purify the mouth, &c. &c. &c.

Andean Balsom, to loosen the tartar, which causes the gums to recede from the roots of the teeth, &c., &c., &c.

Fire King's remedy for the tooth ache, so generally known, which always alleviates, and often cures, this painful malady.

Tooth Powder to clean, preserve the teeth, and harden the gums, &c., &c, &c. m. 2—3 t,

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## Genuine Havana Cigars.

BY the last arrivals, (before the blockade) the subscriber received a consignment of a few thousands of real Havanas, of the celebrated "Norma Brand," in quarter boxes of 250, which he will sell by the single box if needed, as he wishes to close them.

W. L. TENKER,
55, Calle de la Catedral.

m-2—3 t.

## Notice.

ALL correspondence left in the letter box at the Commercial Rooms for the United States, will be forwarded by every opportunity *via* Montevideo or Rio Janeiro, through Joseph Graham, Esq, United States Consul.

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## Box Edging

MAY be had at the Quinta, Calle del Temple, No. 333, likewise a variety of Grape Vines and a few Apple Trees. m. 2—3 t.

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## English Cheese,

NORTH Wiltshire, prime quality, on Sale at the Store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista.

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## J. Reynolds

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Eartnenware Establishment from No. 49 Calle de la Paz to Nos. 68 and 70 Calle de la Piedad, in front of Mr. Hargreaves, where by a strict attention to business he hopes to merit a portion of their patronage.

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## Just Received

AT THE

*HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY,*

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo,

(Next door to the Theatre.)

A VERY superior assortment of gentlemen's French silk hats, and of the latest fashions; an excellent assortment of silk and satin cravats, scarfs, opera ties stocks, silk handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, men and boys' cloth caps, cloth and hair brushes, gentlemen's white and coloured shirts and collars, cotton and merino shirts and drawers, cotton and woollen hose and half hose of all descriptions, children's woollen hose, bed rugs and blankets, woollen table covers, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, pocket books, cigar cases, fancy riding whips, walking sticks, gentlemen's half boots, botines and English shoes, pegged do., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

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## Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RERTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes aud Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wising to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Stteet.


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### DIED.

On the 25th ult., *Dr. Don Manuel Irigoyen*, under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His remains were conveyed, on the 26th, to the Cemetery of the Recoleta, accompanied by a large concourse of friends.

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## PRICES CURRENT.

| | $ | | $ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubloons, Spanish | 378 | á | 380 | each |
| Do. Patriot | 375 | á | 377 | do. |
| Plata, macuquina | 19 | á | 20 | do for one |
| Dollars, Spanish | 22½ | á | 22¾ | each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones | 22½ | á | 22¾ | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock | 78 | á | | do. per cent |
| Exchange on England | 2⅛ | á | 2 3/16d. | |
| Do. France | 23 | á | 24 | cent. per dollar |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | 3 | | | per ct. premium |
| Do. Montevideo | 4 | á | | do. |
| Do. United States | 19 | á | 20 | |
| Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy | 47 | á | 48 | per pesada. |
| Do. France | 40 | á | 43 | do. |
| Do. North America | 36 | á | 38 | do. |
| Do. Spain | 45 | á | 46 | do. |
| Do. salted | 40 | á | 41 | do. |
| Do. Horse | 20 | á | 24 | do. each |
| Calf skins | 38 | á | 40 | per pesada |
| Sheep skins, common | 22 | á | 24 | per dozen |
| Do. fine | 30 | á | 32 | do. |
| Deer skins | withoutprice | | | do. |
| Goat skins | do. | | | do. |
| Nutria skins | 3 | | 3½ | dol. per lb |
| Chinchilli skins | no price. | | | dol. per dozen. |
| Horse hair, short | 35 | á | 40 | dol. per arroba |
| Do. mixed | 45 | á | 51 | do. |
| Do. long | 100 | á | 120 | do. |
| Wool, common, washed | 18 | á | 20 | do |
| Do. picked | withoutprice | | | do. |
| Do. shorn from skins | do | | | do. |
| Do. mestiza, dirty | 12 | á | 30 | do |
| Tallow, pure | 24 | á | 26 | do. |
| Do. raw | 15 | á | 16 | do. |
| Do. with grease | 16 | á | 17 | do. |
| Jerked beef | withoutprice | | | per quintal. |
| Horns, mixed | 75 | á | 100 | per thousand |
| Do. Ox | 300 | á | 400 | do. |
| Shin bones | withoutprice | | | do. |
| Hide cuttings | 8 | á | 10 | per 100 lbs. |
| Ostrich feathers, white | withoutprice | | | per lb. |
| Do. black | 8½ | á | 9 | do. |
| Salted tongues | 7 | á | 8 | per dozen |
| Salt, on board | none. | | | per fanega. |
| Discount | 1½ | á | 2½ | per cent. month |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 380 dollars. The lowest price 373 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼. The lowest do. 2 1-8d.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.